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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

A busy schedule gets hectic when Dartmouth's President John Kemeny, above, takes on the added job of heading President Carter's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island. Story on Page 3.

Pope John Paul II plans an address on Catholic higher education and theology this week at the Catholic University. Story on Page 2.

Striking faculty members returned to classes on three Eastern campuses, while a walkout continued at Long Island University's Brooklyn Center. Story on Page 8.

Political harassment is charged by a Palestinian student who faces deportation action by the U. S. government. Story on Page 7.

Loss of student aid for 10,000 students is threatened by an argument between Texas and federal authorities. Story on Page 8.

Loyalty tests for professors under West Germany's anti-radical decree continue to stir controversy between civil libertarians and faculty conservatives. Story on Page 13.

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U.S. Research Can Withstand Effects of Ebb in Faculty Hiring, Study Finds

Harvard report refutes view that 1980's will bring serious losses of talent and vigor

By Jack Magarrell

Fears that a decline in the hiring of new faculty members could create a serious gap in American research and scholarship are largely unjustified, a Harvard University study has concluded.

The prospect of declining college enrollments during the 1980's has prompted some educators to predict dire consequences for university research:

▶ A loss of research capacity as shrinking enrollments reduce the number of teaching positions, because teaching and research are closely linked in American universities.

▶ A loss of talent, as the bleakness of the academic job market discourages some of the brightest undergraduates from pursuing advanced studies.

▶ A loss of vigor, as the present, tenured faculty members grow older and few fresh, young researchers are added to their ranks.

The Harvard study analyzes the relationships between declining enrollments, the production of doctoral degrees, and research. It concludes:

▶ That the decline in output of university research will be much smaller than the decline in university teaching jobs.

▶ That, if financial support for research is maintained, there should be no reduction in research jobs, even during a period of decline in teaching jobs.

▶ That young researchers, as a group, are not more productive than older ones.

The study was conducted by Robert E. Klitgaard, an associate professor in Harvard's John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government. In a report on his findings, Mr. Klitgaard warns that uncertainties about the impact of college enrollment on research begin with unanswered questions about the extent of the projected enrollment decline.

Although the projected decline in the country's 18-year-old population is undisputed, predictions vary widely as to how much it will affect college enrollment.

18 Pct. Decline

The Census Bureau estimates the number of 18-year-olds in the United States will drop more than 18 per cent between now and 1990, but there is no consensus on how much the decrease will be offset by growing numbers of older students, part-time students, and foreign students.

The declines in enrollment predicted by the most pessimistic analysts are dramatic only in comparison with the rapid increases that occurred during the 1960's,

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Hard-Pressed Danforth Fund Will Drop Almost All Support for Higher Education

Fellowships to graduate students, grants to faculty members will end in 1986

ST. LOUIS

The Danforth Foundation, citing "serious" economic difficulties, is ending its fellowship program for graduate students who plan to become college teachers.

The last class of 100 Danforth graduate fellows will be selected in April, and the program will be terminated in 1986, when they should have completed their studies.

Also ending in 1986 will be the foundation's "associate program" of grants to faculty members for projects for improving teaching methods.

Present fellows and associates will not be affected.

The action "will effectively remove the foundation's activities from the area of higher education," said Warren Bryan Martin, vice-president of the foundation.

'Serious' Decline in Assets

The decision to eliminate the programs was reached by the foundation's board of trustees after a lengthy study of the financial problems.

"The decline in our assets has been serious over the last five or six years," said Mr. Martin.

At the same time, despite drastic decreases in the number of fellows selected, the costs of the fellowships have grown so that the program now takes up half of the foundation's $4-million annual budget. "That became too heavy a financial burden for such a small foundation," Mr. Martin said.

"We were saddened by this necessity," he added, "because the foundation believes the program was well received and well regarded."

The Danforth fellowships have been unique in American higher education, according to Mr. Martin, who has directed the program for the past six years. They provide stipends, tuition, and other expenses for a four-year doctoral program for students who want to teach in colleges and universities.

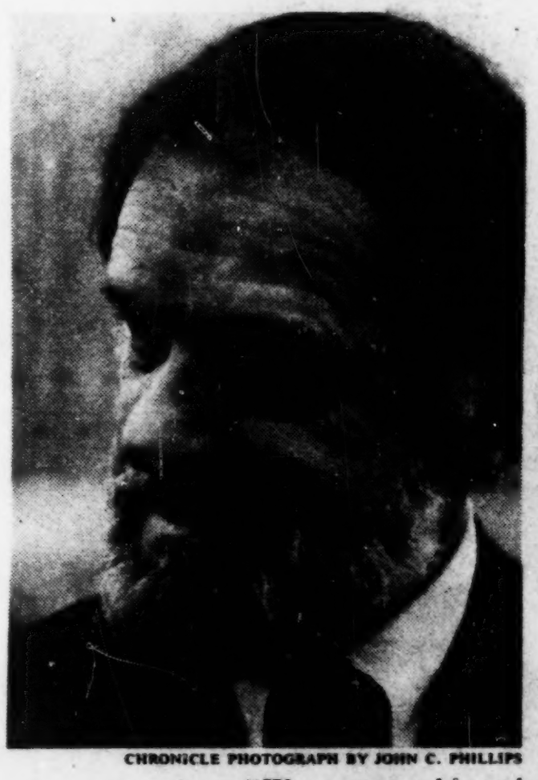
Harm to 'Future Leadership'

John D. Maguire, president of the State University of New York College at Old Westbury, said the loss of the fellowships might have a severe impact on the "future leadership" in higher education.

Mr. Maguire, a graduate of the Kent Fellowships, which were put under the Danforth umbrella in 1961, said the Danforth program "had a remarkable record for identifying exceedingly promising people and was able to release them at a critical point in their young scholarly lives to concentrate on the completion of their dissertations."

Mr. Maguire is president of the Society for Values in Higher Education, which is considering starting a program to honor 25 "Danforth-like graduate students" each year. He noted, however, that the society lacked the funds to provide financial assistance to those students.

Alison Bernstein, a former Danforth fellow who now is a program officer at the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, called the action "an incalculable loss" for women over 30 who wish to go to graduate school.



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

"We were saddened by this necessity," says Danforth Vice-President Warren Bryan Martin.

The foundation's "graduate fellowship

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Grants of 49 Leading Foundations

Rank	Foundation	1977 grants	1978 grants	Market value of assets at year-end
1.	Ford Foundation	$136,785,000	$132,311,000	$2,291,480,000
2.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	29,190,000	44,776,000	862,962,000
3.	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	40,699,000	42,681,000	705,396,000
4.	Rockefeller Foundation	44,189,000	42,535,000	753,911,000
5.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	38,115,000	41,656,000	827,223,000
6.	Pew Memorial Trust	28,803,000	35,891,000	604,928,000
7.	Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	21,969,000	28,453,000	396,427,000
8.	Duke Endowment	24,840,000	28,426,000	386,047,000
9.	Kresge Foundation	29,988,000	25,269,000	586,902,000
10.	Lilly Endowment	31,726,000	21,041,000	653,368,000
11.	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	16,970,000	19,811,000	172,614,000
12.	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	14,008,000	13,437,000	244,600,000
13.	Carnegie Corporation of New York	13,361,000	13,096,000	284,799,000
14.	Houston Endowment	12,561,000	12,398,000	254,500,000†
15.	Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	9,204,000	10,650,000	192,000,000
16.	Richard King Mellon Foundation	7,697,000	9,400,000	237,318,000
17.	Bush Foundation	9,879,000	8,523,000	197,828,000
18.	James Irvine Foundation	3,996,000	7,389,000	191,907,000
19.	Commonwealth Fund	5,369,000	6,885,000	124,193,000
20.	Robert A. Welch Foundation	6,698,000	6,881,000	123,210,000
21.	Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation	4,141,000	6,465,000	181,175,000
22.	Amon G. Carter Foundation	3,939,000	6,223,000	106,282,000
23.	Vincent Astor Foundation	5,166,000	6,081,000	55,647,000
24.	William Penn Foundation	5,925,000	6,018,000	66,977,000
25.	Max C. Fleischmann Foundation	7,315,000	5,941,000	95,493,000
26.	Charles A. Dana Foundation	4,387,000	5,883,000	101,918,000
27.	Charles F. Kettering Foundation	5,554,000	5,445,000	72,607,000
28.	Sarah Scaife Foundation	4,629,000	5,606,000	77,614,000
29.	Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation	5,666,000	5,069,000	170,410,000
30.	Northwest Area Foundation	5,520,000	5,051,000	110,000,000†
31.	John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	5,000,000	5,000,000	86,303,000
32.	Callaway Foundation	4,996,000	4,846,000	80,332,000
33.	Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	5,100,000	4,834,000	80,610,000‡
34.	William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust	4,121,000	4,504,000	96,019,000
35.	George Gund Foundation	3,842,000	4,340,000	74,660,000
36.	Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation	4,160,000	4,240,000	74,000,000
37.	John A. Hartford Foundation	3,424,000	4,195,000	104,698,000
38.	El Pomar Foundation	1,960,000	3,271,000	70,315,000
39.	Charles Hayden Foundation	2,687,000	3,267,000	71,240,000
40.	Howard Heinz Endowment	1,985,000	3,260,000	77,136,000
41.	Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	4,017,000	3,230,000	63,106,000
42.	Henry Luce Foundation	3,264,000	2,935,000	71,936,000
43.	Moody Foundation	3,863,000	2,906,000	178,000,000†
44.	Smith Richardson Foundation	3,157,000	2,829,000	67,581,000
45.	Research Corporation	2,336,000	2,527,000	45,171,000
46.	John and Mary R. Markle Foundation	2,291,000	2,217,000	44,860,000
47.	William T. Grant Foundation	2,000,000	1,678,000	51,869,000
48.	Danforth Foundation	1,811,000	1,533,000	98,734,000
49.	Elliott White Springs Foundation	1,383,000	1,101,000	18,594,000
	Total	**$649,283,000**	**$678,601,000**	**$12,681,995,000**

† Estimate.
‡ Includes assets and excise taxes of two trusts that support the foundation.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

Danforth

Continued from Page 1

for women"—included in the larger fellowship program in 1975—has been "one of the few sources of financial support for women returning to higher education," she said.

Since the program's inception in 1951, 3,600 students have become Danforth fellows. Competition for the awards has been intense, attracting up to 10,000 applicants a year from 900 campuses. The number of yearly awards was reduced from 180 to 120 in 1975 and to 100 in 1977.

Foundation officials boast that Danforth fellows are concentrated in some of the country's most selective universities, that 95 per cent of the recipients have earned Ph.D.'s, and that 85 per cent have become administrators or faculty members.

Grants for minority-group students, who have been heavily recruited into the program since 1976, will continue after the regular fellowships are halted, Mr. Martin said, but they are expected to use only a small portion of the Danforth budget.

After 1986, Mr. Martin said, the foundation will begin to concentrate on the financing of elementary and secondary-school programs and urban education in the St. Louis area. Those programs now account for only 15 per cent of the budget.

He said the tightening higher-education market had some influence on the decision, noting that in recent years only 70 to 75 per cent of the Danforth graduates had gone into teaching jobs on campuses. Earlier, that figure had been higher than 85 per cent.

The foundation said in a written statement that it had "over-expended income for the last 21 years." Mr. Martin said in an interview, however, that the serious financial troubles had begun after 1973, when two large grants to Washington University and Saint Louis University—totaling $80-million—reduced the foundation's assets by one-third.

Then came the recession of 1974 and spiraling inflation, "and our portfolio was never able to recover," he said.

The problems have been magnified by the poor performance on the stock market of the Ralston Purina Company, which was founded by William H. Danforth. Mr. Danforth, who established the foundation in 1927, had included the company's stock as a major portion of the foundation's holdings.

As a result of the economic difficulties, the assets of the foundation fell from $220-million in 1973 to $80-million in 1979. In the same period, Mr. Martin said, the yearly operating budget has been reduced from $12-million to $4-million.

—LORENZO MIDDLETON

Gardner Backs Private-Sector Organization

WASHINGTON

The establishment of a new national organization, to be called "Independent Sector," was recommended last week by John Gardner, founder of Common Cause and former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Gardner spoke as chairman of a planning committee appointed by the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations and by the National Council on Philanthropy.

The existing council and coalition, if they approve the recommendations in the next two months, would be merged into the new organization, starting in January.

Members of Independent Sector would include corporations, foundations, and voluntary organizations operating at the national level.

Mr. Gardner said the new organization would be concerned with improving public understanding of the voluntary and philanthropic sector, its relationships with government, communication within the sector, research, and encouragement of effective operation of philanthropic and voluntary organizations.

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